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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

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SUBJECT Sachsenwerk Niederschütz (SAG Kabel)

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. Priority Order for Turbo-Generators at Sachsenwerk-Niedersedlitz (S-N):

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the following priority system is in effect for Soviet orders (in ascending order of urgency):

- (a) Reparations and export orders.
- (b) Orders from Soviet Ministries.
- (c) Orders from the Soviet Council of Ministers.
- (d) Orders from Stalin personally.

It is thought, judging from the unprecedented pressure being applied by Russian authorities, that the current program for the production of turbo-generators at S-N must come at least from the Council of Ministers. This is believed because of the pattern of Soviet priorities: since 1946, because two Russian specialists were sent to the plant in the fall of 1952, solely to expedite the order, and because Matschenko moved to Niagarapark in mid-December 1952 for four weeks to insure delivery of the order on schedule.

2.

neither this order nor any other work done by the plant has been marked according to the above priority schedule.

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marked as being to the above priority schedule.

this is the highest priority job undertaken by the plant since 1945. Deputy Minister President Heinrich Rau has recently been making desperate efforts to persuade Nikolay Leonidovich Bebenin, chief of the Administration of Soviet Property in Germany, to order GDR to manufacture an electric driving plant for the Brandenburg Steel Works; to date he has been unsuccessful because of the priority rating of the turbo-generator order. The result is that the Brandenburg Steel Works is forced to be partially idle.

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

3. The Soviet order for turbo-generators is as follows:

1952 order: 7 turbo-generators, 5 of 6,000 kw and 2 of 12,000 kw; cost price 315,000 DME and 500,000 DME respectively; length of driving shaft 5 and 7 meters respectively; weight 30 and 40 tons respectively.

The 1952 order went into production in May 1952. Soviet drawings, specifications and detailed construction directions were furnished. Russia also supplied various scarce materials for the program, including forgings, insulating bands, mica, etc. These plans allegedly came from the Elektrosila plant in Leningrad; all references to the original plan, however, were cut out of the drawing furnished S-N. It is believed that the actual turbines to be driven by the motors were not made in East Germany because there is no known concern in the Russian Zone capable of building turbines of the indicated size. As of 20 December 1952, five of the generators had been centrifuged (geschleudert - practically completed); the sixth will have been certainly finished by the end of 1952. The seventh could have been finished by the end of the year if the plant worked through the Christmas holidays as planned.

1953 program: Thirty-five turbo-generators with a total of 300,000 kw.

1954 program: an unspecified number of turbo-generators amounting to a total of 450,000 kw.

II. Sachsenwerk-Niedersedlitz, SAG Kabel.

1. The following are known to have been Soviet directors of the plant during the periods indicated:

1946 - 1948: Fomenko
 1948 (6 to 9 months): Sankov
 1949 - 1951: Taibulevsky
 1951: Kebra
 January to August 1952: Rubinsky
 August 1952 to December 1952: Chailov

2. Reparations Orders. S-N is one of the SAG Kabel plants which was not returned to the East Germans in May 1952. It is a former AEG factory located in Dresden-Niedersedlitz. It was dismantled by the Russians in 1945. Since 1946 it has been producing electric motors of various sizes and switch equipment. Prior to 1950 S-N delivered standard machinery of this type to Russia. After 1950, however, the Soviets began to order more and more special equipment which was referred to at the plant as "Individualmaschinen." The main types of this special equipment were:

- (a) Medium frequency generators type WGO-250 and WGO-500, rated at 2,000 cycles, 250 kw, 3,000 rpm. These installations are believed to be for melting ore in smelting plants.
- (b) AC motors rated at 500, 700 and 2,000 kw, type ATM. Thirty-five were delivered in 1952.
- (c) Generators rated at 400-600 kw, 375 rpm, type MSD 323. Thirty were delivered in 1952.
- (d) Direct current motors type KP 4-1.7, rated at 250 kw and type GP 470 at 500-600 kw.
- (e) Synchronous motors to drive compressors delivered by Jaeger, Leipzig and Zwickauer Maschinenfabrik; type DSP, rated at 900-1,000 kw.
- (f) Direct current converters (Leonhardt-Saetze). Some delivered each year.

About 300 of the above "individual machines" have been delivered to Russia each year since 1950.

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